port Mistories of Notable Regiments

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THIRD NEW JERSEY INFANTRY.

FIRST JERSEY BRIGADE - WRIGHT'S DIVISION - SIXTH CORPS.

(1) COL. GEORGE W. TAYLOR; BRIG. GEN. (Killed).

(2) COL. HENRY W. BROWN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Enrollment.
Field and Staff							18
Company A		15	15		9	g	118
В	1	17	15		5	5	121
C	2	11	13		10	10	124
D		12	12		7	7	118
E	1	18	19		8	8	131
F		11	11		8	8	100
G	1	14	15		7	7	118
Н	1	15	16	1	8	9	125
I	3	18	21		10	10	128
K		17	17	•	8	8	125
Totals	9	148	157	1	80	81	1,238

157 killed - 12.6 per cent.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES. K. &	M.W.
Scout duty, Va. (1861)	1	Salem Heights, Va	22
Munson's Hill, Va	2	Gettysburg, Pa	
Burke's Station, Va	1	Wilderness, Va., May 5	
Williamsburg, Va	1	Spotsylvania, May 8th	
Gaines's Mill, Va	58	Spotsylvania, May 9th	
Glendale, Va	1	Spotsylvania, May 10th	
Manassas, Va	6	Spotsylvania, May 12th	
Crampton's Gap, Md	13	Cold Harbor, Va	

Present, also, at West Point; Glendale; Chantilly; Antietam; Fredericksburg; Rappahannock Station; Mine Run; Petersburg; Opequon; Cedar Creek; Appomattox.

Notes.— The regiment was fully organized, officered, and equipped by May 18, 1861, but was not mustered into the United States service until June 4th. It left the State, 1,051 strong, on June 28, 1861, and was placed in the First Jersey Brigade, consisting of the First, Second, Third and Fourth New Jersey regiments; the brigade, under command of General Kearny, was encamped for several months at Fairfax Seminary, engaged on outpost duty and occasional scouting expeditions. In 1862 the brigade was assigned to the First Division (Slocum's), Sixth Corps, in which division it served during the war without further change. The regiment met with a severe loss at Gaines's Mill, its casualties on that field amounting to 35 killed, 136 wounded, and 44 missing; total, 215. The brigade, under Colonel Brown, encountered more hard fighting at Salem Church, the loss of the regiment in that battle aggregating 11 killed, 69 wounded, and 15 missing. Its hardest fighting and greatest percentage of loss occurred in the Wilderness campaign, where the remnant of the regiment was engaged in some of the most desperate fighting of the war; its losses during the bloody contest at Spotsylvania, were 20 killed, 98 wounded, and 30 missing; total, 148. On the day after the assault at Cold Harbor, the regiment was ordered home for muster-out. The recruits and reënlisted men were consolidated into one company which remained in the First Division, being known as Company A, Third New Jersey Battalion

THIRD MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

BERRY'S BRIGADE - BIRNEY'S DIVISION - THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL DANIEL McCONNELL. (2) COL. STEPHEN G. CHAMPLIN : BRIG. GEN. (3) COL. BYRON R. PIERCE; Byt. Major-Gen. (4) COL. MOSES B. HOUGHTON; BYT. BRIG.-GEN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Enrollment.
Field and Staff							18
Company A	2	15	17	1	5	6	104
В		14	14		10	10	113
C		13	13		9	9	116
D		12	12		10	10	124
E		12	12		8	8	155
F		20	20		3	3	134
G	1	19	20	1	7	8	101
. н		17	17		7	7	117
I		13	13		17	17	131
K	1	19	20	•	13	13	125
Totals	4	154	158	- 2	89	91	1,238

158 killed - 12 7 per cent

Total of killed and wounded 551 died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 17.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES. K. &	M. W.
Williamsburg, Va	. I 1	Chancellorsville, Va	
Fair Oaks, Va		Gettysburg, Pa	
Oak Grove, Va		Mine Run, Va	
Glendale, Va		Wilderness, Va	
Malvern Hill, Va	XX. 11 (8) (2)	Spotsylvania, Va	
Manassas, Va		North Anna, Va	
Chantilly, Va		Cold Harbor, Va	
Fredericksburg, Va			

Present, also, at Blackburn's Ford; First Bull Run; Yorktown; Savage Station; Peach Orchard; Wapping Heights; Auburn; Kelly's Ford; Po River.

Notes. - Organized at Grand Rapids, May 15, 1861, mustered into the United States service June 10th, and left the State June 13, 1861, with 1,040 officers and men. It marched to the field of First Bull Run, and was present at the affair at Blackburn's Ford. The regiment encamped during the winter of 1861-2, near Alexandria, and in March, under command of Colonel Champlin, sailed for the Peninsula, where it joined Berry's (3d) Brigade, Kearny's (3d) Division, Third Corps. It was hotly engaged at Fair Oaks, losing 30 killed, 124 wounded, and 15 missing; total, 169, Colonel Chaplin being seriously wounded. The First Division of the Third Corps having been used in forming the Fifth Corps, Kearny's (3d) Division was re-numbered as the First. The Third Brigade, under Colonel Poe of the Second Michigan, was engaged at Manassas, the casualties in the regiment amounting to 23 killed, 100 wounded, and 16 missing. At Chancellorsville, it lost 7 killed, 46 wounded, and 20 missing; and at Gettysburg - then in DeTrobriand's Brigade - it lost 7 killed, 31 wounded, and 7 missing. In December, 1863, 207 of the regiment reënlisted, and were furloughed for thirty days. Upon the transfer of the Third to the Second Corps, the regiment was placed in General Alex. Hays's (2d) Brigade, Birney's (3d) Division, Second Corps, in which command it fought at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania; its casualties in these battles amounted to 23 killed, 100 wounded, and 25 missing; a total of 148 out of 361 present for duty on May 3d. In June, 1864, while in the trenches at Cold Harbor the men were ordered home for muster-out.

EDITORIAL NOTE: The above pages are reproduced from Col. Fox's famous book, "Regimental Losses." Other pages, giving short histories of notable regiments, will appear from week to week. It is hoped the appearance of these short histories will stimulate comrades to send in material for the preparation of more complete histories of their respective regiments than have yet appeared.

THE 83d PA. AT HATCHER'S RUN.

Col. W. F. Fox Gives a Chronology of the referred to occurred Oct. 27-28, 1864, and There is no "omission of casualties." Fighting in That Vicinity.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of June 2, there is a communication from Serg't Joseph B. Potter, from which it would appear that the historical sketch of the 83d Pa. fails to credit that regiment of the 83d Pa. fails to credit that regiment with the men killed at "Hatcher's Run."

Fighting in That Vicinity.

From the Official Record it appears that the Mistorical sketch of July 28, 1863, provides as follows:

From the Official Record it appears that the estate carried six companies into that engagement (Dabney's Mill, Feb. 6, 1865), sustaining a loss of two killed, nine wounded, and two missing; total 13. The ment is also known as "Boydton Roads."

There were three engagements at two killed outright were Capt. Smith and two killed outright were Capt. Smith and two killed outright were they were mustered out of service, where they were mustered out of service, in the year 1866, to the place of their entires and the state of July 28, 1863, provides as follows:

There is no "omission of casualties."

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From the Official Record it appears that the 983d Pa. carried six companies into that engagement (Dabney's Mill, Feb. 6, 1865), sustaining a loss of two killed, nine wounded outright were capt. The state of July 28, 1863, provides as the state of July 28, 1863, provides as the state of July 28

Run," simply, and makes no mention of which occurred Feb. 6, 1865, and on the

'UNITED STATES PENSION LAWS.

A Comprehensive Digest of Pension Legislation From the Foundation of the Government.

THE GENERAL LAW

"Sec. 1289. When an officer is (honor- the traveling expenses of such California

Sec. 1290. When a soldfer is (honor-ment, and whence the cost, by the usually ably) discharged from the service (except traveled route, was very great, and who by way of punishment for an affense) he were obliged to travel at least 300 miles. shall be allowed transportation and subsistence from the place of his discharge to the place of his enlistment, enrollment, or original muster into the service. The Goveriment may furnish the same in kind. from their homes, were allowed after Octuber in case it shall not do so, he shall be tober 27, 1862, a sum not exceeding \$12. allowed travel pay and commutation of for their necessary traveling expenses. subsistence for such time as may be sufficient for him to travel from the place of discharge to the place of his enlistment. eurollment, or original muster into the service, computed at the rate of one day

The Army appropriation act of May 26. 1900, enacts the following as amendment

That hereafter when an officer shall way of punishment for an offense, he shall receive for travel allowances from the place of his discharge to the place of his

It is held that the discharge must have discharge with travel pay issued between been granted through no voluntary act or request on the part of the officer or soldier. If granted upon the request of parents, or for the good of the service, the the order directing the discharge did not give us a song. The road was much muck and mire: the rain fell in torrents; we discharge is held to have been involuntary, set forth that the soldier was not entitled A discharge on resignation is in general to travel-pay. regarded as one granted as a favor or for and not involuntary. But if a resignation Army since April 21, 1898, and prior to the slush for us to wade in. That march given, with or without reasons assigned, was accepted and discharge granted for the good of the service, it is regarded as

Enlisted men who, after serving some time, are found to be utterly worthless on less discharge order failed to state that account of drunkenness or some other trait the soldier was not entitled to travel-pay. or bad character which discipline fails to cure, and who are consequently discharged for the interests of the service before the expiration of the term for which they enlisted, are held not to have been discharged "by way of punishment for an offense," within the meaning of the law, nor by way of favor.

The United States Supreme Court has overruled and reversed the decision of the Court of Claims, in 1902, that an officer resigning for his own convenience or an enlisted man discharged by way of favor, y purchase or otherwise, is entitled to travel-pay. The Supreme Court thus sus- ficer and private of the Regular Army, and Cav., under command of Maj. Lilly and tains an official interpretation which has every officer, non-commissioned officer, and been given the travel-pay statutes since private of any militia or volunteer corps. April 7, 1832.

conduct" (not to be confounded with actual service of the United States: but prison pen. The death trap we were sent above) is held by the Comptroller not to this provision shall not be construed to was Castle Morgan, or Cahaba Prison, be a bar to travel-pay. (Case of White, entitle any prisoner of war, of such militia where we spent the Winter 1864-5. In 11th U. S. Cav., August 26, 1901. This corps, to any pay or compensation after '65 we were exchanged at Vicksburg, man kept the summary court so busy that the date of his parole, except the traveling where we landed March 16, with about he was discharged "without honor." His expenses allowed by law." fines in three months' service exceeded pay and clothing allowance due.)

DISCHARGE WITHOUT HONOR.

bar to travel-pay, according to opinion of "Whereas by general order of the War Judge-Advocate-General of the Army (Ed." Department of February 14, 1862, rations morning of April 27, about 2 o'clock, the 1901, sec. 1132), and decision of the As- to Union soldiers held as prisoners of war sistant Comptroller, December 14, 1895. in the rebel States, were commuted at But a deserter discharged without honor a cost price during the period of their imfor desertion, after apprehension and with- prisonment; and whereas a large number out trial or restoration to duty, is held of the said prisoners have been paid under (March 30, 1903) not entitled.

of disability incurred in service and line of duty, is now, and since 1879, regarded

PLACE FROM WHICH TRAVEL PAY ALLOWED. nor any purchaser or assignee of such In a case where a regiment (volunteer) claim or interest, shall be benefited by this was formally mustered out, but not disbanded, at a place distant from the State in which it was organized, and was transported, at Government expense, to a place within the State, at which final payment was made and final discharge papers delivered (pay being allowed for the interval between master-out and payment, with traveling allowances from the place of payment), it has been held that an officer of the regiment who, at the dates of its union soldiers held as prisoners of war, muster-out and final payment, was at his shall be extended so as to allow communome, whither he had previously gone on tation of rations at cost prices in the setleave of absence, at his own expense, was tlement of the accounts of all enlisted entitled to traveling allowances only from men of the army, navy, and marine corps. the place of final payment of the regi- who died while held as prisoners of war in

It is held that a soldier discharged while held as prisoners of war, have died or may bsent on furlough is not entitled to traveldie subsequent to release; to be paid. pay allowance. There is no law authorizing the payment of railroad fare and other expenses of a married, or in case there be no such widow married, or in case there be no such widow

ravel-pay to place of enlistment. COLORED UNDERCOOKS.

Colored undercooks authorized to be enisted by the act of March 3, 1863, are eutitled to no traveling allowances, no matter for what cause discharged.

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CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA VOLUNTEERS.

NAVY IN GENERAL.

SPANISH-PHILIPPINE WAR

An act of June 7, 1900, provides:

the date of the act.

vides as follows:

'services no longer required."

NOT SUBJECT TO INDEBTEDNESS.

The traveling allowances of a soldier

honorably discharged can not be stopped

for any indebtedness of his to the Gov-

COMMUTATION OF SUBSISTENCE.

The act of March 30, 1814, as embod-

"Sec. 1288. Every non-commissioned of-

ENLISTED MEN IN THE NAVY OR MARINE

said order, but many equally worthy with

The act of March 2, 1867, provides as

"That the provisions of the joint reso-

ied in section 1288, Revised Statutes, pro-

TRAVEL-PAY.

The act of March 2, 1867, provides as The act of January 11, 1812, and sub-"That the Paymaster-General be authorsequent enactments, as embodied in sections 1289 and 1290, Revised Statutes, protion to the amount received by them, for

ably) discharged from the service (ex- and Nevada volunteers as were discharged cept by way of punishment for an of- in New Mexico, Arizona, or Utah, and fense) he shall be allowed transportation at points distant from the place or places and subsistence from the place of his dis- of enlistment, such proportionate sum accharge to the place of his residence at the cording to the distance traveled as has time of his appointment, or to the place of been paid to the troops of other States simhis original muster into the service. The diarly situated; and such amount as shall dovernment may furnish the same in kind, be necessary to pay the same is hereby but in case it shall not do so, he shall be appropriated out of any moneys in the allowed travel pay and commutation of Treasury not otherwise appropriated." subsistence, according to his rank, for such time as may be sufficient for him to travel to be restricted to those who made the from the place of discharge to the place of journey at the time of discharge or within is residence, or original muster into serv- a reasonable time thereafter; and who ce, computed at the rate of one day for were discharged at points where transpor tation could be furnished by the Govern-

of sections 1289 and 1290, Revised Stat-

be discharged from the service, except by law, but of regulation. residence at the time of his appointment or to the place of his original muster into the service, four cents per mile; and an cretion, has directed the discharge of any guess all the survivors of the 1st Minn, enlisted man when discharged from the enlisted men of the Regular or Volunteer will remember it. I will quote from service, except by way of punishment for forces of the Army, and the orders or in- my diary, written in May, 1861, on the an offense, shall receive four cents per structions directing such discharge stated ground: mile from the place of his discharge to that such enlisted men were entitled to "Sunday, May 4.—Marched into de the place of his enlistment, enrollment, or travel pay, such order or instruction shall serted rebel fortifications near our camp. original muster into the service: Provided be sufficient authority for the payment to further, That for sea travel on discharge, to, from, or between our island possessions, actual expenses only shall be paid to officers and transportation and subsistence only shall be furnished to enlisted men."

The summent authority for the payment to the summent authority for the payment to the soldiers of the traveling allowances and stopped on the plains in a perfect vised Statutes. And officers of the Pay Department of the Army shall have credit in the settlement of their accounts for all in the settlement of their accounts for all again, occupying the whole night. only shall be furnished to enlisted men." in the settlement of their accounts for all The Supreme Court has held (138 U.S. payments made in obedience to said orders 87) that a discharge "by way of punishment for an offense" such as is contemported. That soldiers discharged under "May 7.—Weighed anchor and left plated by the travel-pay statutes is a dis-charge directed by judgment of court-that such soldiers were entitled to travelmartial or other military authority for a pay, and who were absent by authority specific offense; not a discharge for unfit- on the date of the muster-out of their reg- lay in a field all night. Firing close by all ness for the service or for general bad iments or of discharge, are entitled to day,

The place where an officer entered the service is, in contemplation of law, "the place of residence" to which he is entitled to be returned.

INVOLUNTARY DISCHARGE NECESSARY.

It is held that the discharge must have

An officer dropped from the rolls on account of alleged inefficiency is entitled. DECISIONS.

By an act of March 16, 1896, a soldier captured by the enemy, shall be entitled to fought and held in check Forrest's army. discharged thereafter by reason of disa- receive during his captivity, notwithstand- from daylight until 1 o'clock p. m., when bility "caused by his own misconduct" is ing the expiration of his term of service.

A discharge "without honor" is not a

them, and who have suffered in rebel pris-ISCHARGE AFTER TWENTY YEARS' SERVICE. ons, have not been so paid: Therefore, "Be it resolved by the Senate and House Enlisted men discharged, at their own request, after 20 years' faithful service, America in Congress assembled. That all

RESIGNATION ON SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE. United States soldiers, sailors, and marines who were held as prisoners of war in rebel A discharge granted upon an officer's States, shall be paid commutation of raesignation based on surgeon's certificate tions at cost prices during the period of their imprisonment: Provided, That no person who has sold or transferred any interest in the claim for said consideration,

resolution; and the amount of such commutation shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise approprilution approved July 25, 1866, entitled 'A joint resolution in regard to rations of tation of rations at cost prices in the set-

soldier traveling on furlough.

An enlisted man discharged to accept then to the surviving children of the deceased; or if there be no such widow or ivil appointment is held not entitled to children, then to the parent or parents of the deceased; or if there be no such widow.

FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

where they were mustered out of service, in the year 1866, to the place of their enwith the men killed at "Hatcher's Run." | Hatcher's Run. The one on Feb. 6, 1865, | Significant of the same of the ESTABLISHED 1864.

OVER 94,000 CLAIMS SUCCESSFULLY PROSECUTED.

Cash Commissions to Correspondents. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Attys.,

AN INDORSEMENT.

899 14th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, April 1, 1897: "The firm is worthy of confidence upon the ground both of competency and honesty."

WHEN ON FURLOUGH. Soldiers when on furlough, of whatso-

ver character, were entitled to commutation of subsistence for the period of their absence. In general it is necessary, in order to collect commutation money, to file in the Department the original furlough. (To be continued.)

FRANKLIN'S DIVISION NOT ALCNE.

Part of the Second Corps also on the Flank Movement From West Point.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am reading the Critical History of Operations in Enlisted men discharged from the Mis-Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, by sissippi squadron (gunboats) at a distance William Swinton, with great interest, especially the article dealing with the operations around Yorktown, the retreat of Johnston up the Peninsula, the battle of Williamsburg, movement of Franklin's Division, etc. But the author is wrong Enlisted men receiving an ordinary discharge from the naval service after De. when he says in issue Feb. 11: "But cember 14, 1864, and before January 1. reinforced by another division, might not have been sufficient?" In proof of th 1866, were entitled to mileage; those reit may be pointed out that, on the retreat ceiving an honorable discharge after December 14, 1864, and before January 2. of Johnston from Yorktown, "Franklin's 1873, were also entitled to mileage. This Division alone was assigned to a similar mileage was allowed only under certain and equally difficult duty-to move on the circumstances, and was not a matter of flank of the Confederate army by way of West Point."

4- was not Franklin's Division alone that went up the York River on that flank movement. Sailing with it was Gorman's "Be it enacted, etc., That when the Sec-retary of War, in the exercise of his dis-very vivid recollection of the fact; and I

"Sunday, May 4.-Marched into de "May 5 .- Marched from center fortifi-

"May 6 .- Left Yorktown, embarked on "May 7.-Weighed anchor and left Yorktown about daybreak; went up the river about 30 miles to a place called West Point. Disembarked under fire and

and will be paid traveling aliawances from That is a fact of history, however is may be reported by subsequent writers. I think that that night march, or rather crawl, from Yorktown towards Williamsburg on the night of May 5-6, and back again was one of the most trying, and caused most grumbling and swearing. Yet every now and then, even amid all the trying ordeal. Sanderman., of our company and mire; the rain fell in torrents; we were cold and shivering. Directly ahead of It will be noted that this legislation conus were other regiments, batteries, teams personal accommodation of the officer, cerns only those who have served in the and all the impedimenta of war, churning was a slow crawl at that. A few steps, "Spanish war" volunteers (of both 1898 a halt, a wait, a start-and repeat over and 1899) who were discharged by way of and over again, advancing only a few fee favor before June 7, 1900, in general re- at each movement. Hour thus succeeded hour, and when, as we hoped, we were ceived travel-pay at time of discharge, ungetting somewhere, the order was given for about-face, to crawl back. The pawns try are all drawing from \$8 to \$30 a In these cases the discharge certificate then on the great checkerboard of war | month, except myself and Comrade Anprobably shows discharge because of can see now the reason for the movement about which we swore so much for three favor the service pension bill, and the bill or four days-McClellan determined to send Gorman's Brigade up the York by the people in this locality. We hope to River, with Franklin's Division. And it ! went, as I have indicated .- R. S. Mowry. Co. A, 15th Minn., Providence, R. I.

SURVIVES CAHABA AND THE SULTANA.

ENLISTED MEN IN THE MILITARY SERVICE. The Fates All Seemed Against the Prisoners

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: At Sulphur Trestle, Ala, on Sept. 25, 1864, a detachment of 200 scouts from the 9th Ind. about the same number from the 2d Tenn. in the service of the United States, who is Cav., and one company of colored infantry, we had to surrender, after our last carof entitled to travel-pay.

A discharge "by reason of his own misto which he may be entitled while in the tridge was gone. We were started for the one-half of the number that went to prison. We were a fine set of featherweights, well mixed up, from almost every State in the Union. The joint resolution of July 25, 1866.

April 26 we were loaded on board the Sultana was blown up, caught fire and was burned to the water's edge. There were 2,736 on board. About 99 per cent. a day. The survivors in 15 years numbered less than 200; at present I think I of Representatives of the United States of will be safe to place the estimate at less than 50. The prisoners were from Andersonville and Cahaba.

I have been informed a very large majority of prisoners of war are getting the smallest amount of pension of any soldiers in the army. Now, 95 per cent. were taken on the business part of the line, usually, with but very little ammunition, and seldom a hardtack in their haversack when captured. I was wounded in left forearm at Sulphur Trestle; was pensioned from date of discharge at \$2 per month to 1881, when my pension was placed at \$4 a month. In 1895 Congress raised it to \$6 a month. I have been turned down on disability pension at every effort I have made. I have no hospital record; prob ably that may be the reason I have been refused pension-because my comrades have gone where pension agents and the most prominent pension boards have but little show. I favor the service pension bill of \$12 per month to all honorably-discharged soldiers who served 90 days, regardless of their age. I also favor the ex-prisoners' pension bill. The widows of sol-diers should be placed on the \$12 pension list. Many a deserving soldier and his widow have been turned down by pension authorities, and went to their graves too soon, for lack of relief justly due them:

fully earned, God knows. The prisoners would much rather have taken their chances with their regiments at the \$13 a month than to spend on week in prison at \$200 a day. The prischildren, parent, or parents, then to the brothers and sisters of the deceased." oner's loyalty was tested to a finish when death was in all parts of the pen. Still,

C D. PENNEBAKET. PENNEBAKER & JONES, Attorneys and Counselors,

WASHINGTON, D. C. 1331 F STREET. Special attention to adjustment of accounts of civil war Volunteer Officers

We think very sew officers were properly pail Widows (even if remarried), or other heirs, ar led. Write for details.

We are especially anxions to communicate with offcers (or their heirs) who (1) were not paid for recruiting services, or for services rendered prior to muster in; (2) who were dealed bounty by reason of promotion; (2) who were dismissed from the service; (4) who were denied travel pay by reason of resignation for personal and raid because command was below minim ber, and (6) who lost U. S. pay by reason of State pay-

allowed in one day. He is at the Department each day, looking up neglected and rejected cases. He uses all the testimony on file, and will look up yours. Fee due when you get your money Thousands of rensions can be increased. of pensions can be increased. Now write

> JOSEPH H. HUNTER, Pension and Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.

fee. Send rough sketch and description for free opinion. Communications confidential. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1884. 899 14th St. N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

Wanted, Land Warrants.

I will pay Spot Cash for Land Warrants issued for services in any war, whether they are properly assigned or not. If original warrant has been lost or destroyed, I will procure duplicate for owners. Corre W. E. MOSES, McGill Building, Washington, D. C.

DENSION JOHN W. MORRIS. Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau
3 vrs in civil war. 15 adjudicating claims. attv since

ve would refuse to turn traitor to ou

If any comrade chances to read my statement of my experience, please write to me. I am almost disabled from labor, I should like to hear from some one who was on the Sultana. The old soldiers in this part of the coun-

drews; we are getting \$6 a month. is highly favored outside of the soldiers learn of the bill becoming a law.-GEORGE W. DAGGY, Co. L, 9th Ind. Cav., Wolcott,

Rebel Strength at Chickamauga.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In a late ssue of The National Tribune, in an ediorial concerning the statistics of the war, t is stated that the number of the Union forces were about 55,000 and the rebels something over 70,000 at Chickamauga. The statement may be accepted as approxmately correct; though it is an under ather than an over estimate of the rebel orces under Bragg, in that terrible and death-revelling contest. Illinois furnished its full quota of contestants and victims in the bloody oblations of the two days, and those so participating and who survived and returned to their homes, have always insisted that they were greatly outnumbered by their foes, particularly upon

In a letter written by Robert E. Lee to

the last day of the fight

Jefferson Davis, Sept. 14, 1863, he says? 'If the report sent to me by Gen. Cooper (the Adjutant-General of the Confederate Army) since my return from Richmond is correct, Gen. Bragg had on the 20th of August last, 51,101 effective men: Gen. Buckner, 16,118. He was to receive from Gen. Johnston 9,000. His total force will therefore be 76,219; as large a number as presume he can operate with. This is independent of the local troops, which you may recollect he reported as exceeding his had been prisoners. When we were all gathered at Memphis our number was 521, and we were dying at the rate of 10 by implication so state that it was also independent of the two divisions of Longstreet's Corps, sent to reinforce Bragg in the early days of the same month. In a subsequent letter from the same writer to the same recipient, of date Oct. 5, 1863, written from Orange Courthouse, he says, * * "As to the strength of Bragg's army. His effective strength, given me by Gen. Cooper before the battle, and before the addition of Longstreet's Corps, was 76,219; Bragg's 51,101, and Buckner's 16,118, plus 9,000 from Johnston's army." Now, as the strength of the effectives present in Hood's and McLaw's Divisions, of Longstreet's Corps, accompanying the latter to Chickamauga in September, 1863, showed an aggregate of 12,910, the total force under Bragg's command was 89,129, exclusive of the Georgia militia. The two letters above referred to, may be found in Vol. 29. Part II. Records of the Rebellion, pp. 720-1 and 771-2. These official data abundantly sustain the contention insisted upon by Federal survivors of the d'sastrous fight of the 20th of September, and show that they were greatly outnumbered, Mr. Cassenove G. Lee, or any, or all other rebels, to the contrary notwithstanding .-FREDERICK M. GRANT, for four and a half years in the Nineteenth Corps; served in he Union army from Sept. 18, 1861, to Jan. 10, 1866; Canton, Ill.

> In a Rut. (Yonkers Statesman.)

Patience-"I hear she has been engaged 1 times!" Patrice-"I hate to see a girl get in a



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